

Misbranding, Section 403 (g) (1), the product failed to conform to the definition and standard of identity for tomato puree since it contained less than 8.37 percent of salt-free tomato solids.

DISPOSITION: May 8, 1950. Pleas of guilty having been entered, the corporation was fined \$200. A fine of \$100 against the individual defendant was suspended, and this defendant was placed on probation for 5 years.

## SPICES, FLAVORS, AND SEASONING MATERIALS

16447. Adulteration of paprika. U. S. v. 1 Barrel \* \* \*. (F. D. C. No. 29221. Sample No. 72722-K.)

LIBEL FILED: May 10, 1950, Southern District of Ohio.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about July 4, 1949, from Lebanon, Ind.

PRODUCT: 1 120-pound barrel of paprika at Washington Court House, Ohio.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the article consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of insects. The article was adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: July 19, 1950. Default decree of destruction.

16448. Adulteration of barbecue sauce. U. S. v. 372 Cases \* \* \*. (F. D. C. No. 29255. Sample No. 72723-K.)

LIBEL FILED: May 29, 1950, Southern District of Ohio.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about February 2, 1949, from Lebanon, Ind.

PRODUCT: 372 cases, each containing 24 No. 1 cans, of barbecue sauce at Washington Court House, Ohio.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the article consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance by reason of its chemical decomposition. The article was adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: July 19, 1950. Default decree of destruction.

## VITAMIN, MINERAL, AND OTHER PRODUCTS OF SPECIAL DIETARY SIGNIFICANCE

16449. Adulteration and misbranding of vitamin-mineral capsules. U. S. v. 26 Bottles \* \* \*. (F. D. C. No. 29017. Sample No. 48732-K.)

LIBEL FILED: March 21, 1950, Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about August 28, 1948, from Brooklyn, N. Y. Analysis showed that the product was approximately 70 percent deficient in vitamin B<sub>1</sub> (thiamine chloride).

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), a valuable constituent, vitamin B<sub>1</sub>, had been in part omitted from the article.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label statement "Each Capsule Contains \* \* \* Thiamine Chloride (B<sub>1</sub>) 10.0 mg." was false and misleading as applied to an article which contained less than the stated amount of thiamine chloride.

The article was adulterated and misbranded in the above respects while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.